BY CAPTAIN MAYNE REID.

XIV. HUNTING AND HOUNDS. Hunting is, par excellence, the sport of England, and for systematized hunting with hounds Eng land is par excellence the country of the sport. In Do other is it carried on with such zeal, and at so great cost; and none is there where so many people approve of or take part in it. Proof of this will be found in the fact that throughout the kingdom there are no less than 350 packs of hounds, averaging between thirty and forty couples each, to wit: 15 of staghounds, 171 of foxhounds, 136 of harriers, 19 of beagles, with a few packs of other hounds Greyhounds are also kept in large numbers all over the country; while certain breeds of terriers are trained as aids and adjuncts of the sport. Of the packs England of course possesses the majority, though Ireland, up to the Land League agitation, had its full quota proportioned to population. Scotland and Wales, from their mountainous nature. are in a manner precluded from this specialty of sport, the former having in all only eight packs of

toxhounds, with one of harriers and one of beagles. Some packs are the property of and maintained by private individuals; rich magnates to whom money is of slight consequence when weighed egainst the grandeur of owning and keeping up a pack of hounds. These are few, however, most being "subscription packs," supported by regular subscribers who are members of the Hunt, with ocsional voluntary contributions from outsiders. But there is often a deficiency of cash, with much strain in meeting the expenses of the year; so much, that now and then a pack falls to pieces, the hunt is given up, and the hounds, with horses and other belongings, are sold off under the hammer. After a time a fresh spirit of hunting zeal may spring up in the abandoned district, from new men of wealth coming to reside in it, when an effort will be made to resuscitate the hunt, which is generally successful. Every year some packs are broken up, and others either reestablished or for the first time got together.

EThe cost of keeping a pack of hounds varies much, and is dependent on several circumstances, as the number and character of the official staff of management, the frequency with which the pack is hunted, and, to some extent, its size. Each pack has a Master, presumptively a gentleman in the social sense of the word; and the office is supposed to be honorary-at least there is no fixed salary attached to it. But as the Masters have sole control and expenditure of the fund, it is pretty well understood that they recoup themselves not only for onclays of money, but for time and trouble too. Most of them certainly do so, though not all; some being losers by it, for glory's sake. In all cases, however, there is an understanding that the Master shall not be at any expense for his mount; this being provided for him, and of the best. But the usual method is: Before undertaking to hunt a pack of hounds, the Master that is to be demands a certain fixed sum subscribed and put into his bands, sufficient to cover all expenses, which he also binds himself to meet. With this money he can deal as it seems best to him; expend it all and hunt the pack well; or be stingy and save some of it for himself, turning out the hounds in an unhandsome manner. There are even Masters of this

kind, though not many.

After a pack has been "established, kennels built, hounds and horses of the hunt purchased, the chief ontlay is in the pay of the subordinate officials and the keep of the horses, as also that of the hounds themselves. In addition to the Master, every pack has a Huntsman and Whip; in the majority of cases two of the latter, and in noted hunts, as the Pytchley, Berkley, Quorn and Belvoir, three or even more. Attached to such packs there is also a Kennel Huntsman," whose duty consists in looking after the hounds at home; and if foxhounds there will be a numerous tribe of "earthstoppers," needing to be remunerated for the quaintly curious part they are called upon to play. All these men receive a handsome wage, the huntsman and whips well earning it. For not only is their work hard, but they must be the best of riders, able to keep well up to the hounds, and so risking their necks every day they are out. As most packs hunt from three to five days a week, some even six, it will be seen that the calling of either huntsman or whip is no sinecure. The amount required for the maintenance of an ordinary pack may be roughly estiestablishing the pack which calls for a considerable outlay on the items above adduced. When the hunting days are frequent, Master, Huntsman and Whips require several horses each; so making the expense all the greater.

In the order of English reserie, stag-hunting might be supposed to have first place, and so it has theoretically. Practically, however, it is rather looked down upon as a sport chiefly indulged in by the denizens of London. Of the fifteen packs of staghounds, more than half belong to the home counties; that is, are kennelled and hunted within a radius of twenty or thirty miles around the metropolis. And the hunted animal is a halfdomesticated deer, caught up out of some park, taken in a covered cart to the place of " meet," and there let off, with a few seconds grace given it for start, when the hounds are laid on after. As a rule the creature will run wildly and distractedly across country, affording a chase of ten or fifteen miles; at length to bring up in some lake, or it may be a duck-pond, there standing at bay, and perhaps killing two or three of the hounds. But sometimes it obstinately refuses to leave the spot where un carted, or will lope off in a sulky, lazy way; to come to again in the nearest ditch, so disappointing the expectations of the "field." Not without reason, therefore, is this sport speeringly called

" calf-hunting." The most noted of these deer-hunting packs is that known as Her Majesty's staghounds, generally supposed to be the private property of the Queen. kept up at her expense; an erroneous suppo sition, as they are maintained at the cost of th Nation. And no slight cost either-their Master, styled "Master of the Buckhounds," being a highsalaried official and big figure of court retinue; while a numerous array of understrappers is paid out of the same pocket. There is no grumbling, however, as these hounds are admittedly hunted pro bono publico. They are kennelled at Ascot Heath, near Windsor, and bunt twice a week during the hunting season; their places of meet being chiefly in the shires of Berks and Bucks, west of London, and at convenient distance from it to accommodate the cockney Nimrods. A favorable day with "Her Majesty's" will show a field of perhaps 200 horsemen; more if a Prince or other grand dignity is expected to be present, with a sprinkling of the female element also on horseback. Three fourths will be in orthodox bunting costume scarlet swallow-tailed coat, helmet-shaped hat or cap, white breeches and top boots; the officials of the hant wearing tunics thickly garnished with gold lace, and looking like so many band-masters. The other fourth of the assembled riders will be dressed in a variety of styles, but all breeched, booted and spurred, and all, or nearly all, well mounted, some of them splendidly, while an array of open carriages is drawn up on the ground, with other gentlemen and ladies who have come to witness the "uncarting." The spectacle is certainly imposing; and, to judge by the get-up of the scarlet-coated hunters, one might imagine them the very " nobs" of English aristocracy. Not a bit of it; five out of six of them are London tradesmen, stockbrokers or merchants; white most of the uncostumed, and some of the costumed too, are butchers, tavern and livery-stable keepers, horse dealers, with not a few of them arrant "copers." The greater number of these gentry are there with no thought of the chase or its enjoyment, but to show off their nags, and so get sale for them. Many a horse changes hands in the hunting field. The other staghound packs, that hunt in the home

distant shires, where the cockney element does not visibly predominate. Fox-hunting, however, is the specialty of chase

counties, are attended by a very similar following : though it is somewhat different with those in the most in vogue and general practice; as may be inferred from the number of packs devoted to it. They are distributed all over the country, every shire having one or more of them; the number dependent on circumstances, such as the adaptability of the ground for hunting, and also for harboring foxes, with the inclination of the resident gentry and that of the people-more especially farmers-for the sport. Each pack has its own hunting district, with limits well defined and tacitly understood as tabee to any other. And in all these are woods and coverts where Reynard is not only allowed to live a short life, but zealously propagated and tenderly nursed, to be afterward torn to pieces. The number of foxes annually killed in England by hounds is something almost incredible; some of the packs in a single season running down as many as an hundred. The sport (?) commences in the latter part of August, with what is cailed "cub-hunting and often in the first month from twenty to thirty brace of these young foxes are caught and killed by one pack; while on throughout the winter, up till spring, one or more has to die on every hunting day. But the supply is inexhaustible for when the native at ole fails, "pug is imported from abroad, France furnishing large consignments.

As to the hunt itself, the mode of procedure is as follows: On the day appointed for it, or rather the day before, the "earthstoppers" of the district to be hnuted receive notice to do their work; which consists in closing up the mouths of all the foxholes in their respective neighborhoods. It is done at night, when Keynard is ranging abroad; and, returning home, he finds the door of his own house shut against him, and so is forced to seek a temporary resting-place above ground, among the bushes. Dislodged from this lair by the hounds, he has no other resource than to run for it, and no safety but in his swiftness of foot; unless, perchance, he find some "earth" negligently left unstopped, when he takes to it. But even this does not always avail him, as the burrowing terriers, with spade and pick, are brought into play, easily unearthing him, unless the place of his retreat be among rocks or the roots of a tree. If he cannot be dug out, then the hounds are taken back to cover, with the hope of finding a fresh fox and better luck in the chase of it. When the day's hunt is over the earthstoppers go their rounds again, reopen the burrows, and so leave them.

A "meet" of foxhounds, especially in one of the noted hunting shires, is a picturesque affair, and not very different from that of the staghounds already described. Often there are over an hundred hersemen in seariet-"pink," as figuratively called -with the same motley array of butchers, tavernkeepers and horse-dealers. Hunting farmers are in greater numbers here; but these, though breeched, booted and spurred, rarely put on the "pink." One arpearing in a scarlet coat is deemed something more than presumptuous. With the foxhounds, too, there is usually a larger following of ladies, whose riding habits of various hues add to the picturesqueness of the assemblage. Some of them ride well up to hounds, from the " Hou-y Taily-ho! Gone away!" to the "Whoo-whoop! announcing the kill. If a lady be in at the death, it is comme il faut for the huntsman to present he with the fox's "brush"; the "pads" (feet) of the animal being also cut off, and distributed among those who may care for them.

A much greater number of ladies follow hounds their county brought upon them an invasion of rough riders from Manchester, Liverpool and other large Lancashire towns, often to the number of 300, breaking down their fences and trampling their pasture fields into beaten paths. They in fact dread a second vi it from her as a pestiferous infliction!

Time was when to be an M. F. H. (Master of Foxhounds) was esteemed the ne plus ultra of honors; an office for which only men of patrician birth were eligible. It is not so now, at least in many of the shires. In some of them masterships even go tegging; to be taken up by anyone having the inclination with the money-this last, or rather the want of it, being the key to their present disfavor. And they are so taken up, all over the country; these modern M. F. H.'s affecting the ancient foxhunting squire and playing the part in grander style than ever did he. For they not only contrib ute largely to the support of the pack, but give sumptuous hunting breakfasts at their houses; the clife inside quaffing claret and champagne, while

part in it a thing of pride and boast even greater than grouse-shooting or deer-stalking. As proof of and illustrating this there is a phase of life supremely ridiculous-that of pretended for hunting. In London it exists where there are houses known as " splashing houses," their metier being to besnatter gentlemen dressed in hunting costume with mud, so that they may present themselves at their clubs or elsewhere as if just returned from the hunting-field! Nav. more, these splashers ever deal with distinct kinds of mud, as that of North ampton, should the gentleman wish to have it thought he has been hunting with the famed Pytchley pack, or the mud of Leicestershire if he prefer to have been out with the not less famous Quorn! I am positively assured that such estabshiments exist; nor have I any reason to doubt it. license or carried a gun! Others, too, who were accustomed to show themselves late at night in full dinner dress, as though they had been "dining out," when they had only made a frugal and soli-tary repast at some obscure chop-house.

LOVE AND TIME.

Two lovers watched the sunset die In happy clouds that floated west: His lips caressed her silken hair, Her head lay nestling on his breast.

"Ah, Love," he said, "I see that men Should make no count of hours and da They live most when their sleepy hearts Do leap like mine in proud amaze."

"Yes, yes," she whispered, "all in vain Thear the bells of hollow towers, But your heart swiftly beating here Tells all too well the flying hours,"

HUMORS OF THE BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE

From The Boston Herald.

A few years ago a mischievous member procured about a dozen pigeous, and, taking them into the board room before the time of assembling, distributed them around in the drawers of the long tables at which the members sit during the formal call. As may be imagined "when the drawers were opened the birds began to fly," and the suiden manner in which the individuals thus favored jumped from their seats was laughable in the extreme, and the consternation of the baid-headed ones, who sought to protect their defenceless heads with pocket-handkerchiefs, was still more ludierous. Unlike the pigeons, the perpetrators were never caught. On another occasion, the day before the Fourth of July, an entire brass band was engaged and sinuggled into the visitors' gallery during the session, without the least suspicion of the fact being known to anyone outside of the half-From The Boston Herald. gaged and smuggled into the visitors' gallery during the session, without the least suspicion of the fact being known to anyone outside of the half-dozen in the secret. At a given signal, as the session apprenched its end, the soul-inspiring strains of "Boccaccio" burst forth amid yells and cheers from the astonished members. Another frequent joke: Some one with no orders is quietly perusing a newspaper held open, when an unseen hand holds a match to one corner and suddenly it blazes up, and amid yells of laughter and loud cries or "Fire" it is stamped out before the astonished victim realizes what has happened. When huge rubber spittoons were first invented, a number were purchased and placed in various portions of the boardroom. Some destructive genius conceived the idea of putting a large firecracker in one or two of their and, setting them off. Taking advantage of the president's back being turned, a match was applied to the fuse, and whiz! bang! up flew the covers to the ceiling, half startling the nervous ones out of their senses, and creating much excitement among the others. Some two years since one of the most popular members of the board, noted for being 'a lady's man." joined the Cadets, and, on the fact becoming known, a toy sword and gun were procured, and half a dozen of the boys rigged out in District Telegraph boys' jackets and paper caps marched into the room, and, stopping in front of the would-be soldier, presented him with the implements of war, accompanied by a neat little speech, in the course of which they said that if he killed as many men as he had (metaphorically speaking) ladies, his courted.

tion seems to be attended with as much enjoyment by the old members as if it was a new idea. On the first or second day after the new member makes his appearance on the floor ne is banded a note by one of the board messengers, and on opening it finds that it reads something like this: "Mr. B --, please step to the door a moment. I am waiting outside to give an otder." It is usually signed by some one's initials. Thinking he is about to receive a good order, and swelling with his newly acquired unportance, he rushes out to see—notody. It some instances these victims have been known to go even to their offices in search of the imaginary customer. During his absence the word is passed round, and when he reenters, if he has the effrontery to do so, he is greeted with shouts and yells and crues of "What will you take for your order?" "Did you see your man?" etc. If he takes it good-humoredly and joins in the laugh against himself, he is declared duly initiated and receives no further annoyance. Sometimes an old member is served in this ance. Sometimes an old member is served in this way, and then the cheers are redoubled, for it is not often that an old bird can be caught with such chaff.

SOME MARRIED MISTAKES

Prom "Mr. Rayburn's Troub'es," in The Boston Budget.
The bachelor said, "Weil, of all the men on the carth, all moderately prosperous, apparently happy, decent, good men, you know; I pity Rayburn. He's lost his early romance, and does not seem to have any substitute for it. I expect to see you married men grow fat and ugly and contented, but it troubles me to see one of you with the youthful look still in his eyes, and the restless, unsatisfied air of youth still about him."

"We are happier, ugly, fat and contented, old fellow," said one.

fellow," said one.
"That's true," replied the bachelor, "but then you're all like Stedman, and

To feel once more that first, wild thrill Would give—but who can live life over? The trouble with Kayburn is that he hasn't ceased

to speech.

"I don't know what you mean by devoted, said this genteman, "noises you mean that she devotes herself to giving them something to traing over in the shape of herself. My idea of a devoted mother bends over her carlifren and raises them to folly manhood and workanaood, to licaven at fast if fleaven so will, but your mother who simply gets her children everything which they want, permits them to do everything which they fancy, so not do voted. I went to Kayburn's the other day to carry him the plans of the alteration in the Lot his house. He took me into the dining room that we hight have plenty of space to look at them, and it o of those children literally walked over the table twee while we were at work. They were playing "Follow my leader, and climbed over nearly everything in the room, first and issi. Kayburn remonstrated, and the boy said, 'Why, father, I thought that you wanted us to be active?

"Cultivates their reasoning powers, doesn't he? said another married man, out a third, a doctor, spoke no sharply, to say; "bah chindren's reasoning powers and moral nature are like their sesamoid bones; they're coming some time, but if you act as if they had come, you crapple the children for life. You may kneel before the altar for an hour every day, if you take, 'ut if Johnny should do it, all his good intentions wouldn't save him from lameness, and it you make him rely on the star for mother than a sense of antiqual tear, you treat him with just as much wisdom as you would show if you took him oil his two feel and made him walk of his knees." to speech. "I dont know what you mean by devoted, said

I had my experience with Kayburn's children A much greater number of ladies follow houses now than formerly; the Empress of Austria having made it a fashion. But however it may be with the Irish, the farmers of Cheshire have no desire ever to see this Imperial Diana again; as her presence in was cut short, and the Rayburn twins carried her not see this Imperial Diana again; as her presence in was cut short, and the grit was explained very was cut short, and the grit was explained very was cut short, and the gir twin explanate very finently that her mother had said that it was a great comfort for little girls to have their hair snort in summer, and had also told her to make her little guests comfortable. And I've done the best I could, said the young person. You should have heard my wife express her carnest longing to whip that child?"

"I neard of a good answer that your wife made

that child?"

"I heard of a good answer that your wife made the other day," said the old bachelor. "Some gushing young idiot said to her: 'I suppose, hear madam, that you feel it your duty to furnish your husband with inspiration." 'Inspiration!' Said she, 'I keep his house, and take care of his three children! It's enough inspiration for him to see me do it!" "Well, it is," said the author contentedly, "she

"Well, it is," said the author contentedly, "she reads everything that comes into the house in spate of the children, and I don't find any difficulty in coaxing you follows to come up and see her. She isn't like Kayburn's wire. Oh, here's Harris! Eayburn's looking for you, Harris; wants you to go to his house for whist."

"Well, I think not," said the new-comer in a very musical voice. "The spent the last four years in evading invitations to Kayburn's house, and I'm not to be betrayed into accepting one now. The 'ast time that I went there one of the twins poured.

mated at £1,500 a year; but there are large establishments where this is far exceeded, and many small ones conducted, economically at much less expense—say one-half for the average. Of course these figures have nothing to do with the cost of substitute of the first the end of the first three figures have nothing to do with the cost of substitute of the extension of the first three one of the twins poursed outside on the lawn the heipolloi are regaled with bread, beef and beer.

But though tox-hunting, as regards its master ship, may not be what it was, it is still a highly aristocratic sport; and the repute of having taken were out of it, and although Kayburn is the deavest. e that I went there one of

"His wife is worse than the twins," said another man. "I was there a year or two ago calling on Rayburn with my wife and trying my best to be charming and agreeable and delightful, and all the wish, but Mrs. Kayburn could neither talk

other mee things that my wife savailat I can be when I wish, but Mrs. Kayburn could neither talk nor listen because of the constant strain which she put upon her attention in listening to the twins, who, I think, were having a prize-dignt upstans. Then that ridicules youngest boy of hers pranced downstairs in his nightgrawn eight times in the course of the evening, four times to cry, twice to get some water and twice to see the company."

"Well, what's to come of stall?" inquired one of the youngsters who had been trying to persuade the notes of a popular air out of the plane, and found them rather coy and remetant.

"Nothing's to come of it, and that's the sorrow of it," said the author. "Rayburn is too good to manufacture sentiment over another woman, because his wrife and his home are not what he dreament they would be; and his mild fretibless is the worst change that is likely to come to his temper; he will simply live along from day to day with no domestic interests worth mentioning, and toye and by he will and that even his onsness grows dail to him, and his interest in that will cease. He is too strong to fall into any dissipation outside of his home, but not strong enough to escape from domestic bondage. His so toe saidest of all intes; the late too strong to fail into any dissipation outside of his home, but not strong enough to escape from domeste bondare. His is nessaidest of all rates; the late of a man who means that his home shall have the best of him, and shall be an inspiration to him, and finds that it draws him or his strength steadily and continuously. He might have been a reality grand rellow; a power in society, a leader among as here; not a great man for the each clopedias, you know, but one to make himself feit in in community, and his wife and twins are crushing the lite out of him. He cannot change matters now, any more than the man who was shut up to dae in the contracting iron man who was shut up to de in the contracting iten chamber. Year by year he will see his horizon growing narrower and his friends dropping away, and his children will not care enough for him to make up the loss either. They are so mismanaged that they are a froutle to him now, and as they grow up they will learn to regard him as a nerson who dishkes them, and he will be lonely, lonely at home and everywhere. As for Mrs. Rayburn, she seems to think that she can forget her husband for twenty-five years or so, and then turn to him after the children are married, and say: 'Now, John Anderson, my jo, we'll go down the hill togither,' clasped behind his back, and will have to content herself with the love of her children. And they will be indifferent to her, as spoiled children always "And nobody can help them," the grandfather of

the cinb sant gravely.

"Past help, past hope and in despair,' if they only knew it," said the author.

A STORY OF DR. BOWDITCH.

From The American Register.

In 1836 a gentleman of Massachusetts, when in Eugland, met a distinguished personage, who made many inquiries respecting the learned and literary men of the United States. The manes of quite a number who had achieved a high reputation were number who had achieved a high reputation were given, and their acknowledged merits recited. When the name of Dr. Bowditch was mentioned, he instantly spoke in terms of admiration of his character and labors, and gave him a high position in the world of science. Indeed, his language slowed that he was an enthusiastic admirer of the Doctor. On his return to the United States, the gentleman who had listened to his compliments, and who indulged in a commendable pride in hearing such testimony from a foreigner, landatory to the great mathematician, took pleasure in calling on Dr. imony from a foreigner, laudatory to the great mathematician, took pleasure in calling on Dr. Bowditch to report the interview as calculate! to gratify him. He was cordially received, and after the usual exchange of compliments, the interview and the language of the nobleman was given. The Doctor listened with fixed attention without speaking a word. When he had heard all he looked away for some moments as if intent upon some problem requiring careful solution. He was evidently affected, and in what way the reader may more easily conjecture than language can describe. more easily conjecture than language can describe. He looked up with tears in his eyes, and with evident emotion, and remarked: "Mr. —, the highest compliment I ever received, and which affected me most deeply, was contained in a lotter from an humble stranger, a backwoodsman teacher, point course of which they said that if he killed as many men as he had (meta-horically speaking) ladies, his country would be well served.

When a new member is admitted he is generally made the victim of a time-honored joke as ancient as the Exchange itself. Nevertheless its perpetrative of a time-honored in the speech, in the honored in the killed as many in ground a slight typographical error in the edition of my translation of 'La Place.' The fact that my book was so accurately road by such a man in my own country, a man unknown in the world of science, affected me more than any compliment I ever received from distinguished men."

THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM.

A PARK AND SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTOR Y THE GREAT TREE-COLLECTION AS IT IS AND AS IT IS TO BE-A LESSON IN SYLVICULTURE.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, July 1 .- After wearisome negotiations and delays a treaty seems to have been finally concluded between Harvard College and the City of Boston, by the terms of which the Arnold Arbohigh contracting parties, to the lasting credit and adviting of each. It was ten years ago when an encowment of money and 120 acres of land were made available to the college for a collection scientifically and systematically ordered, of all such trees as could endure the climate of Boston. It was not in accordance with the spirit of this foundation that an educational force of such magnitude should expend itself soicly upon the students and fellows of the university, or upon the specialists who will resort to the Arboretum to enjoy its unrivalled facilities for research and comparison. Instruction of a more popular kind is also offered here, and the teaching is just what is needed and what will be most readily heeded by the people at large. The grounds, too, are accessible, being actually within the city binits. The college, therefore, proposed to transfer the fee of the property to Boston on condition that the city should (1) add forty-eight acres to the territory already held, (2) build and maintain a marrow road some three miles long through the return passes under the joint proprietorship of these narrow road some three miles long through the grounds, and (3) assume police charge of the whole The trouble with Rayburn is that he hasn't ceased to feel his thrill of romance, and his wife has. His business is so much to him and he was so much in love at first that she has never become commen place to him, while she, making him and their children her sole interest in life, has become so used to them that she can weave no dreams whatever about them. She was a nice little girl, a pretty little bride; but oh! what a dull wife she is! You mind, the fact that I've none of my own doesn't hinder my seeing the difference between some of yours and Mrs. Rayburn."

"She's a devoted mother, said another old bachelor, thereby arousing one of the marked men to speech.

"The trouble with Rayburn is that he hasn't ceased to feel his thrill of commences the city thus acquires a spacious park, with pleasantly diversified surface, bold emmences which command broad views, rugged slopes clad with a fine growth of old hombooks, and natural woodlands, all admirably adapted for purposes of rural recreation, while the great living massam, unique in its comprehensiveness, and having the best science and trained skill of the college behind it, throw open all its dendrological trained skill of the college behind it, throw open all its dendrological trained skill of the college behind it, throw open all its dendrological trained skill of the college behind it, throw open all its dendrological trained skill of the college behind it, throw open all its dendrological trained skill of the college behind it, throw open all its dendrological trained skill of the college behind it, throw open all its dendrological trained skill of the college behind it, throw open all its dendrological trained skill of the college behind it, throw open all its dendrological trained skill of the college behind it, throw open all its dendrological trained skill of the college behind it, throw open all its dendrological trained skill of the college behind it. ment forever. On the other hand, the Arboretum gams surtable and digamed approaches, while the tand acquired is valuable, not only because it afords a quality of soil needed for the orst development of certain tree species, but because it will release a considerable space for experiments in sylvicalture which would otherwise be needed for the scien-

> trees, rich in variety and fail of lusty life, already established along one border of the grounds, none of the permanent planting of the Arboretum has yet been undertaken. Eager friends have chafed at the delay, for long years at best must intervene before the trees will be teaching their mature lessons It is prain, however, that if they are grouped according to their botanical affiliaties the entire plan must be complete before a single specimen can be planted where it is certain to remain. The only apgrouch to elasticity in the scheme will be the al owance for probable discoveries which may add to the species already known to science, and these newcomers must find a place among their near relatives in the families where they belong. After each tre saited to it, holding at the same time its botanical position as related to other individuals and genera, it will be practically impossible to revise a part without shifting the whole. The original arrangement mus therefore be firm and the problem is sufficiently puzzing without being complicated by any cossible shriting of the plantation limits. While the college and city were coming tog ther by slow and formal approaches, the boundaries of the Arborstum remained uncertain and planting was deferred from year to year. Until the treaty was ratified the actual placing of the collection could not begin. But, after all, the delay is hardly to be regret ed. The years of study by those who have the enterprise in charge have not been wasted. Ample as was Proever Surgent's equipment for his studies as director five years ago, there can be no coubt that the wine range of investigation he has conducted and the comprehensive experience he has gained, especially in his labors as Special Agent of the Centus in charge of forestry statistics, will enable him now to map out his work with a still bodger and freer and firmer hand. The importance of this preliminary training can be understood when it is remembered that unlike other collections winen have grown up unsymmetrically from meagre beginnings, the Harvard Arboretum is to be esscattaliy complete in scope and plan sfrom the very outset.

of the park. It the on easy contour lines course on Hemiock Hal, and another on a still aguer eminence in the natural forest. Through the ground now open its course will be the thread upon which the classified tree groups will be beaded. This part of the work has been designed by Mr. Frederick Law Omesed, whose counsel has been targely instrum-nia in brin ing about the agr emeat between the city and the college. It is proposed to plant a creain number of trees, say half a dozen, to represent each species and dis incl. variety, the species belonging to each geans being placed together and the genera united in family groups.

In accordance with this scheme all the multiform variaties of native and exotic oaks will be grouped with the different ches, nuts, beeches, hornbeams and hazels which be ong to the same great family. In the section devoted to conifers, the various genera and subordinate classes in the yew, cypress and pine families will planted in their proper position. The families themselves will be distributed according to their affinities, as determined by the most approved classification, and the visitor in a si gle circuit of the grounds will be able to inspect the entire arborescent vegetation of the zone, scientifically ranked and graded. In the area devoted to systematic planting, landscape effect will be a secon lary consideration, but n time the stately groups disposed about open glades will make an impressive display. Here the landscape artist, the nurseryman, or the owner of private grounds, can study the ornamental value of very variety which will flourish in the climate. The accurate history of each individual, which is made a matter of record from the day when the securis planted, will show the rate of growth and other particulars. The museum of woods, accessible tables of fuel value, strength and other comparative qualities of different varieties will afford needed data for students in economical forestry, and in a hundred ways the collection will be a school where rees can be conveniently and satisfactorily studied in all their relations to the wants and comforts and enjoyments of man.

It must not be understood that the Arboretum is

making no progress, because of the delay in beginning the systematic planting. Correspon is carried on with all the leading botanists and learned societies in the world, and with every considerable collector, amateur, professional or commercial. Exchange of specimens is systematically conducted and propagation, by seed, cuttings, grafting and every other known method, is constantly and most successfully practised. As a result the young collection is one of singular completeness and value, Some 2,600 species and distinct varieties are already growing in the nurseries, and the institution can probably show 1,000 varieties which no single dealer or collector in the country possesses. Already many noteworthy facts have been established; as, for example, in regard to the comparative hardiness of trees from seeds of the same species gathered in different localities. The marked difference in habit, expression and color which some Western conifers show even in the nursery rows, where the same species from seed collected in California, Utah and Colorado stand side by side, is most interesting. Some varieties which seem as tender as a heliotrope when raised from seed ripened on the coast of th when raised from seed ripened on the coast of the Pacific, are hardy enough to weather the raw zephyrs of Boston when grown from seed collected on the slopes of inland meantains. The delay in planting has proved a positive advantage, so far as it has enabled the managers to obtain a more complete nursery collection to start with. The danger from the delay lies in the fact that some of the tappeared of the same when provided the same as its when refrom the delay lies in the fact that some of the taprooted trees may be approaching a size when removal will seriously check their growth.

Not the least instructive of the operations now in
progress is the renovation of the old and decrept
forests on a portion of the grounds. These wood-

THE SPIDER WEB.

From The Youth's Companion. Who but a fairy
Ever lived in a house so airy?
A bit of cloud tied fast, as it were,
And framed of the finest gossamer.
A wonderful, shining, silky house,
Swaying here in the sweet-brian boughs.
Spring of some kind, queen of the air,
Must needs be the one for a home so fair.

Does she, I wonder,
Stand these pale-pink blossoms under,
Dressed in a sairt of vapory blue,
All spangled over with drops of dew?
Does she wear a crown, and in her hand
Carry aloft a long gold wand?
Has she wings to fly with, ganzy, green?
And where are the folk she rules as queen?

I look and linger,
And touch the web with careful finger;
When—in an eager, crafty way—
Our leaps a little gnome in gray!
The timest ogic that ever sate
As watched for prey at his castle gate,
E. sph tong arms so strong and bold.
Will, which to seize, and strangle, and hold!

Should be discover
Some truant creature passing over,—
A bee or dy on tired wing,
Careless and fond of latering,
I wonder it a manic roar
V onld reach its ears it on out its door,
"Fe, h, to, tum! to, ft, to, tum!
I will have some! I will have some!"

MALARIA IN NEW-ENGLAND.

From The Boston Advertiser.

It is an invector fact, and one that no writer or journal would care to obtrude upon the notice of the public, that maiaria has been for some years past growing more and more prevalent. ease as are pectual and the connecticut, and especially up the valley of the Connecticut River. The localities first visited by scottige resemble those which suffer most from it in the South and West; they are low-lying lands along the rivers or on the they are low-tying tands along the rivers of or in-border of stagnant water in ponds or in canals, the similarity of conditions under which the dis-sase appears would indicate that it is identical with the lever and agne of the newer States. There are encumstances attendant upon the spread of malaria which may furnish some clew to the substances and the conditions to which it owes its origin, and these which may turn is some clew to the substances and the conditions to which it owes its origin, and these circumstances pointing to the cause of the plague may help to find a way by which its spread may be arrested. It is chained by intelligent persons fiving in districts recently invaded by malaria, that its appearance in New-England dates from the introduction of the enlitivation of robacco on a large scale upon the intervales of the Connecticut, and that its spread has kept even pace with the extended growing of this crop. The most plausible theory of the introduction and propagation of the aerial poison is this: The tobacco crop is a proverbially exhaustive one. To keep up the productiveness of the soil, fertilizers are freely used. The manure is brought from New-York City, mostly in scows, which are unloaded on the banks of the river where the cargo is to be used. All the autumn and winter these heaps of putrid matter are fermenting and breeding disease. The air that comes in contact with these piles of fifth is contaminated and rendered unit for human lungs to inhale, as it is oftensive to the senses. Here seems to be the origin of an evil already wide-spread and threatening anarming consequences. The relation of cause and effect would appear to be sufficiently well made out to warrant prompt action in the matter. It concerns more than those who have their homes in the The projected road winds among the wooded hills cerns more than those who have their homes in the cerns more than those who have their homes in the infected districts. Those who visit such places are exposed to danger, and the wayfarer may find that his steps are accompanied by the bestilence that walkerh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noouday. Even those who dwell far away have unch at stake, for if the seeds of disease are forme on the winds we invite to our chambers, then does a secret dread come to our homes as an unbidden guest and stay as tenant at will.

It high cultivation of the soil is attended with

bidden guest and stay as tenant at will.

It high cultivation of the soil is attended with risk, then the system of manuring land in the neighborhood of cities should be scrutinized with care, and especially should the practice of cevering lawns and parks with putrifying substances oftensive to every dweller or passer-by be discontinued.

THE STUPID PUG.

From The Pailudelphia Press.

"The pug," said Mr. Karr, "is probably the least intelligent of any of the breeds of dogs. He eats, drinks and sleeps, gets fat and dies. He is as affectionately demonstrative the second day with a new master, as he was for a year with an old one. He has none of the Laithful love common to nearly all other dogs, and soon forgets an old home in a new

"This puppy is a female," continued the doz fancier, stroking the knotty-tailed little lump of caniminty, "and is what is known as a genuine Willoughby pug; smooth coat; well defined mass or black muzzle; very piain face; wrinkles, and the streak from the poli to the root of the tail. Her candal appendage, as you see, curls tightly, almost streak from the poil to the root of the tail. Her caudal appendage, as you see, curls tightly, almost m a double circle. The flat, buil-dog like face, broad chest, fore legs very slightly bow shaped, and color fawn, are the principal points which give her value. She is worth fifty dollars. Now as to the pug's origin. It is supposed that he came originally from the English mastiff and the turnspit. The mastiff, as you probably know, is the result of cross-breeding, and attained a distinct individuality after the turd or fourth generation. The turnspit was not a common cur, as many old The turnspit was not a common cur, as many old stories make him, but was bred by selection, and for the sole purpose of turning the spit over the old-fashioned open log fire. These breeds, the heavy, square-jawed mastell and the flat-faced turnspit, were mated, probably by accident, and the cardiaction of an animal with the characteristernspit, were mated, probably by accident, and the production of an animal with the characteri-ties of both was the result. This was the English pig, a much larger and more intelligent brute than ins degenerate progeny. The English pug was fairly gentle, although rather ferocious-looking. He was a great favorite with young men of fashionable connections in England, and grew into favor rapidly. Dog fanciers then tried the experiment of in breeding with the pug. After several favor rapidly. Dog fanciers then tried the experiment of in breeding with the pug. After several generations, the progeny grew smaller, as is always the case, and the pug dog of the present was the final result. In-breeding has not only affected himphysically but mentally as well. He is to all intents and purposes a 'dummy.' In general appearance he is a diminutive of the English pug, but his coat instead of being coarse is smooth, and his face is blacker. His points or markings are the same. The dark streak along the back seen only in genuine pags, becomes visible after the pup is six months old.

"The Results of the progent of the pup is six months old. months old.

"The Russian pug is another variety, and is sup-

posed to have been produced in the same man His head is entirely black, however, instead of fis head is entirely black, however, instead in the face only. Otherwise he resembles his English cousin. In-breeding, I think, has been carried to its full limit in this variety of dog. If it is kept up longer, the same fault will appear as you have doubtless noticed in the bright little black-andtan. The pupples lose their harr and become weak with a disease resembling scrofula in the human family.

family.
"The craze for dogs," went on Mr. Karr, as he handed his pet over to an attendant, and changed the main subject at the same time, "began with the black-and-tan. In-breeding reduced them in size, the main subject at the same time, began with the black-and-tan. In-breeding reduced them in size, until their weight was reckoned in onness. The timier the better, and the more valuable the dog was supposed to be. Singularly enough, the little creature was very bright and possessed of wonderful instanct. The shaggy Scotch terrier came next, and has held his own pretty well ever since. Then came the blue Skye, and after him the Yorkshire terrier, a variety produced by in-breeding with the blue Skye. A rarer and more expensive breed than any of them is now attracting the attention of dog fanciers. There are very few of them in America. In appearance they bear some resemblance to a built terrier, but have none of his savage temper. They come from in-breeding with thoroughbred fox nounds, and are really beautiful animals. I expect to see them sought after more than any of the 'fancies,' which have had their day.

"It is a little amusing sometimes to note the eagerness with which ladies, possessed of pug-

lands comprise some sixty acres, and seven years ago a considerable fraction of this area was covered with a growth of scrub pines, among which ca tie had wandered and browsed to the death of all undergrowth. The old trees were thinned out. Here and there mother-trees, white pines, oaks or chestnuis, were left to supply seeds. In a few places seeds of other varieties were adied, and in some of the openings a few young trees were planted. If the cattle had been forced out, and the fined left to itself, after a fifty years' struggle the place would have been rewooded by a survival of the fittest. But in the long and trying struggle the survivors would be weakened and crippled. Professor Sargent therefore undertook to assist nature after the most approved plan, helping her in the matter of selection and helping the fittest in the fight. A suitable amount of undergrowth to keep the ground cool and moiss, and to hold the fallen leaves from being bown asyny is necessful.

A STUDENT OF THE " HEATHEN CHINEE!

From "A Chequered Career."

I once knew a young fellow who went out to New-Zealand with £5,000 to invest. He lived in town, and was remarkable for his affectation in dress and other ways. He became the subject for chaff and was remarkable for his affectation in dress and other ways. He became the subject for chaff amongst his acquaintances, especially when it was known that he was in the habit of sitting down to dinner at his lodgings, when alone, in evening dress. A noted gamester, one who had fleeced many a fool before, asked this youth to dine with him. The gamester was a wealthy man, and his dinners at his pretty villa were in the best taste. After dinner, loo was proposed; and although the host did not appear over anxious to play, and pleaded the greater pleasure of cigars and brandy and water on the verandah, he ultimately agreed, at the request of his guests. I can well remember the snug bachelor sitting-room, with its French windows opening on to the lawn; the round table, with its silent and attentive company; the sideboard on which decanters of wines and spirits, bottles of soda and seltzer, stood temptingly to allay thirst or lend courage to the pusifianimous. The pigeon protested that he was a novice at the game. The others good-naturelly offered to play for "fun," until he became acquainted with the rules.

for "fun," until he became acquainted with the rules.

They played until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, and, to the surprise of everybody, the "pigeon" proved such an apt pupil that he arose the winner of £150 from his host. As he remarked, "Beginners are often favored by the fickle goddess." He was asked to dinner again a few mights afterward to give revenge. He accepted, and took away another check for over £200. On several subsequent occasions he was invited, and on every one was more or less fortunate. At length the gamester became surfeited of his society. He was heard to declare that he had met with a good many "fly enstomers," but that for a "Geceiver" the "pigeon" capped them all. It turned out that there were very few better all round card or billiard players travelling around, just then, than this young innocent. I famely he must have studied "That Heathen Chinee," and taken the text to heart. The "pigeon" invested his £5,000 judiciously at 8 per cent on freehold security, and returned to England. I think he a little overpaid his travelling expenses.

THE WORRIES OF PRONUNCIATION.

From The London Globe.

Among the many sources of sorrow, inconvenience and distraction by which our celebrated lexicographer was surrounded in the manoffacture of his best-known work, corroding doubts about orthoepy should be distinctly marked. It is recorded of the in Boswell's chronicle that he consulted two of the leading authorities of his time about the pronunciation of the common word "great." The one was Sir William Yonge, the other Lord Chesterfield. The best speaker in the House of Lords told him it should be so spoken as to rhyme with "state," its ordinary sound at the present day; but a pronunciation rhyming with "seat" was preferred by the best speaker in the House of Commons, who, moreover, added that none but an Irishman would pronounce it in any other manner. By this divergence of opinion, at once learned and aristocratic, the good doctor was doubtless so deeply disgusted that he gave up the attempt to settle, the sounds of the English language in despair. At all events, there is in his dictionary nothing more than a meagre array of accents contributing to that great end.

Erndife classical scholars are certainly no sure guides in the torthous path of orthoepy, nor can we set entire reliance upon the sign-post of the stage. Mr. Percival, it is notorious, insisted on pronouncing the name of our metropolis, as though it were spelt "Lunnun," while Lord Holland pronounced Bordeaux, and supported himself by argument, as though it were such that such masself our perhaps after the speaker in the guished native of that place has informed us, they speak the purest English, or perhaps after the

-after the manner of Lichfield, where, as a distinguished native of that place has informed us, they speak the purest English, or perhaps after the analogy of such words as "sure" and "sugar"—always said "shupreme." while Kemble, besides talking of "aches" as though they were the plural of a letter of the alphabet too frequently ignored, produced, when speaking of a "beard," the impression upon his hearers that he referred to a general term for the feathered kind. Such is the unsatisfactory nature of authority in matters of speech, even when it is concerned with the simplest and most common words.

NOTES ON HEINE.

From The Contemporary Review.

Heine was extremely particular about his dress, and was well known in Bonn as a dandy. His clothes were always cut according to the last fashion, and his frills and laces folded and goffered with exceptional daintiness. He was of mediam height, and his features were of a noble and at the same time gentle cast. His hair was brown, his eyes blue, with deeply marked eyebrows, while his lips were full, and a sarcastic smile always hovered round them. When he first went to the University From The Contemporary Review. blue, with deeply marked evelows, while his hips were full, and a sarcastic smile always hovered round them. When he first went to the University he had a black velvet coat. When it was worn out, he ordered a blue one, and promised his barber to give him the black one, which generally bung outside in the passage. On the day appointed the tailor brought the new suit, and hung it up in place of the old one. The barber came later, and as he went away Heinrich said to him, "You can 'ake the coat I spoke to you about; it is hanging up in the passage." The barber departed, with process bows and thanks, carrying away the unexpected gift with him. Heine continued to dress, but what was his surprise when he came to put on his new blue coat to find it newhere! When at last the truth dawned upon him, he cally said with his usual nonchalance, "The barber is in luck to-day," and put on the old coat. From that time it remained a saying in the family—" The barber is in luck to-day," andicating a person who came in for an undeserved stroke of good lock.

Although fone of society and communion with superior people, Heine was fickle and changeable as a child in his intercourse with everyday acquaintances and friends, and it was this quality more than any other which caused such hard things to be said of him, His sister gave a party once

quaintances and friends, and it was this quality more than any other which caused such hard things to be said of him. His sister gave a party once while he was at Hamburg, for the purpose of introducing him to some of the principal citizens. *Before they arrived," the Princess tells us, "my mother begred him to make himself agreeable, as all eyes would be upon him. Heine, with the contrariety of his temper, got away into a corner with one of his little nieces, and told her stories and amused her, and then when no one was looking crept out of the room and went to bed. Next morning, when my mother remonstrated with him, he only answered. My dear little sister, you forgot one thing to put a chain round my neck, and lead

crept out of the room and went to bed. Next morning, when my mother remonstrated with him, he only answered. 'My dear little sister, you for got one thing, to put a chain round my neck, and lead me about calling out, "Gentlemen and ladies, look at the poet Heine, who steals his days from Almighty God, and only makes use of them to write bad verses."'

All Heine's family were naturally averse to his marriage with Matilde Mirat, and the writer of the Memors talks of her with no love. "She was a handsene woman, rather inclined to emboupoint, with black hair, white teeth, a voluptious full-lipped in outh, and gentle expressive eyes. She was a regular Parisina grisette, and quite unedicated." 'One of Matilde's best qualities," said Heine languingly to Sewald, "is that she does not know one atom of German literature, and has not read a single word of my writings." 'People say that Heine is a very clever man," she would say, "but I know nothing about it. I suppose I must trust to their word." And, curiously enough, this simple unsophisticated Naturkind became a great source of happiness in his life. "Only two consolations are left me, and sit caressingly by my pillow—my French wife and the German nurse." He was always most indignant if people did not see Matilde's cleverness.

In 1843 she went with him to Hamburg. He thus announced his arrival: "I will come with my family—that is to say, with my wife and Cocotte

In 1843 she went with him to Hamburg. He thus announced his arrival: "I will come with my family—that is to say, with my wife and Cocotte the parrot"; his wife not having wished to leave Cocotte at home. "The first words she spoke to my mother," says the Principessa, "were on the subject of her favorite. The bird was shut up in a little wooden case, its fine brass cage being packed away amongst the luggage. My father came forward and offered to take it from his sister-in-law; hardly had he touched it, however, ere the parrot ward and offered to take it from his sister-in-law; hardly had he touched it, however, ere the parrot put its beak out of its prison, and bit one of my father's fingers. He immediately dropped the box. The cries of Madame Heine, the laughter of my uncle, the shricking of the pariot, and the surprise of my father made a rost comic scene. Heine afterward wrote a poem on the event, which, unfortunately, was thrown into the fire by the house out of the prison of the parid, who said she really could not see the value out.

afterward wrote a poem on the event, which, infortunately, was thrown into the fire by the housemaid, who said she really could not see the value of such dirty old papers. Matilde did not stop long at Hamburg, her French nature and Parisian manners were not suited to German fashions; and, under pretext of the sudden illness of her mother, she returned home, leaving Heine with his relations, who were delighted to keep him without her."

On leaving Hamburg a friend of Heine's gave him a large sansage, begging him to take it to Paris as an offering to a homeopathic doctor, a friend of his, In the railway carriage Heine tasted a bit of it, and liked it so much that, before he reached Paris, there was only a morsel left. This he inclosed in an envelope and dispatched it with the following letter: "Dear Doctor,—According to the precepts of homeopathy, the thousandth part is more efficacious than the whole. I send you, therefore, that portion of the inclosed sausage in the hope that the pleasure you derive from it will be a thousand times greater than if you had received it all."